

THE LACLEDE BLADE.

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LACLEDE MISSOURI

PLAN AN INTERURBAN SYSTEM

THE McKINLEY SYNDICATES BUYS
ATCHISON CAR LINES.

May Extend System West From St.
Louis to Include Kansas City,
and Southwest.

Atchison, Kansas.—A deal has been practically consummated here whereby Congressman W. B. McKinley, street railway magnate of Illinois, has purchased the Atchison car system. While the statement that the deal has been closed could not be verified, there is every reason to believe the report is authentic.

Not long ago the McKinley syndicate purchased the Topeka street car system and shortly after the lines in Wichita.

It is generally understood here the plan is to extend the Illinois Traction system lines from St. Louis through the state to Kansas City, thence to Leavenworth and Atchison, swinging around so as to take in Lawrence, Topeka and other towns, thence southwest to Wichita and possibly into Oklahoma. It is said here that Congressman McKinley has organized a company with millions back of it to carry out his scheme for the extension of the line west from St. Louis.

NO INVESTIGATION IS WANTED

President Taft Tells the House Why
He Wants Sugar Frauds Let
Alone.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft sent a special message to the house of representatives to tell why he considers a congressional investigation of the sugar frauds in the customs service inexpedient.

It is because "a congressional investigation at this time would embarrass the executive department in the continuance and completion of the investigation of the appraisers and other offices of the customs service."

The president's reply was to a resolution passed in the house April 14 calling on him to state his reason for not wishing a congressional investigation as he had intimated in his message at the opening of the session.

ROCKEFELLER STORY DENIED

Starr J. Murphy Declares Standard
Oil President Has Not Aban-
doned Foundation Plans.

New York.—A press dispatch from Washington announced that John D. Rockefeller had abandoned the idea of securing an national charter for his proposed foundation. Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, and speaking for the Standard Oil president, said the statement was entirely without foundation. Mr. Murphy also said that Mr. Rockefeller had nothing to do with the "Economic and General Foundation," for which a charter is being sought from the New York legislature for "an aged man of wealth," said to have \$2,500,000 to spend to charity.

POPULATION OF KANSAS CITY

Government Census Figures Show
There Are a Quarter Million
People Living There.

Kansas City, Missouri.—In round figures the 1910 census figures of the government for Kansas City will show a population for Kansas City of 245,000. The figures probably will not fall below 245,000. A population of 245,000 is a gain in ten years of 86,248. The figures shown by the government census of 1900 were 163,752. The figures for 1910 over those of 1900 are a gain of approximately 53 per cent. The gain on this basis has been at the rate of more than 8,600 a year.

FORMER FLOUR RULING UPHELD

Judge McPherson Refused to Enjoin
District Attorney From Seizing
Bleached Flour.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Judge Smith McPherson in the federal court dismissed the complaint of the Shawnee Milling company of Topeka and Updike Milling company of Omaha, brought in behalf of the Western Milling Company, asking that the United States district attorney of Iowa be enjoined from seizing bleached flour shipped into Iowa. The court upholds the federal ruling as regards bleached flour.

Wrecked Explosive plant.
Ottawa Ontario.—An explosion wrecked the plant of the General Explosive company of Canada, near Hull, Ontario, killed 15 persons and injured at least 50 others. The country for miles around was shaken.

COL. ROOSEVELT HEARD IN BERLIN

Ex-President Lecture on "The
World Movement."

UNIVERSITY AULA THROGGED

Modern Civilization Is Compared With
That of Former Ages—Speaker Is
Hopeful for the Future of
Mankind.

Berlin.—Before an audience of learned men and officials of high mark, Theodore Roosevelt lectured Thursday in the University of Berlin. Every seat in the aula was occupied, and many hundreds of requests for admission had to be denied. The distinguished American was introduced to his hearers by the rector of the university. His subject was "The World Movement," and he spoke in English instead of in German as he at one time intended.

Beginning with an eloquent eulogy of the German race and its achievements, the lecturer soon reached the main theme of his discourse, and reviewed the civilization and culture, so far as we know them, of the earliest peoples and their contributions to the modern world. He then continued:

Modern Movement Begins.

At last, a little over 400 years ago, the movement towards a world civilization took up its interrupted march. The beginning of the modern movement may roughly be taken as synchronizing with the discovery of printing, and with that series of bold sea ventures which culminated in the discovery of America; and after these two epochal facts had begun to produce their full effects in material and intellectual life, it became inevitable that civilization should thereafter differ not only in degree but even in kind from all that had gone before. Immediately after the voyage of Columbus and Vasco da Gama there began a tremendous religious ferment; the awakening of intellect went hand in hand with the moral uprising; the great names of Copernicus, Bruno, Kepler, and Galileo show that the mind of man was breaking the fetters that had cramped it; and for the first time experimentation was used as a check upon observation and theorization. Since then, century by century, the changes have increased in rapidity and complexity, and have attained their maximum in both respects during the century just past.

Instead of being directed by one or two dominant peoples, as was the case with all similar movements of the past, the modern movement was shared by many different nations. From every standpoint it has been of infinitely greater moment than anything hitherto seen. Not in one but in many different peoples there has been extraordinary growth in wealth, in population, in power of organization, and in mastery over mechanical activity and natural resources. All of this has been accompanied and signalized by an immense outburst of energy and restless initiative. The result is varied as it is striking.

Conquest of the World.

In the first place, representatives of this civilization, by their conquest of space, were enabled to spread into all the practically vacant continents, while at the same time, by their triumphs in organization and mechanical invention, they acquired an unheard-of military superiority as compared with their former rivals. To these two facts is primarily due the further fact that for the first time there is really something that approaches a world civilization, a world movement. The spread of the European peoples since the days of Ferdinand the Catholic and Ivan the Terrible has been across every sea and over every continent. In places the conquests have been ethnic; that is, there has been a new wandering of the peoples, and new commonwealths have sprung up in which the people are entirely or mainly of European blood. This is what happened in the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the Western Hemisphere, in Australia, in portions of northern Asia and southern Africa. In other places the conquest has been purely political, the Europeans representing for the most part merely a small caste of soldiers and administrators, as in most of tropical Asia and Africa and in much of tropical America. Finally, here and there instances occur where there has been no conquest at all, but where an alien people is profoundly and radically changed by the mere impact of western civilization.

There are of course many grades between these different types of influence, but the net outcome of what has occurred during the last four centuries is that civilization of the European type now exercises a more or less profound effect over practically the entire world. There are nooks and corners to which it has not yet penetrated; but there is at present no large space of territory in which the general movement of civilized activity does not make itself more or less felt. This represents something wholly different from what has ever hitherto been seen. In the greatest days of Roman dominion the influence of Rome was felt over only a relatively small portion of the world's surface. Over much the larger part of the world the process of change and development was absolutely unaffected by anything that occurred in the Roman empire; and those communities the play of whose influence was felt in action and reaction, and in inter-action, among themselves, were grouped immediately around the Mediterranean. Now, however, the whole world is bound together as never before; the bonds are sometimes those of hatred rather than love, but they are bonds nevertheless.

All the Nations Linked.

Frowning or hopeful, every man of leadership in any line of thought or effort must now look beyond the limits of his own country. The student of sociology may live in Berlin or St. Petersburg, Rome or London, or he may live in Melbourne or San Francisco or Buenos Aires; but in whatever city he lives, he must pay heed to the studies of men who live in each of the other cities. When in Amer-

ica we study labor problems and attempt to deal with subjects such as life insurance for wage-workers, we turn to see what you do here in Germany, and we also turn to see what the far-off commonwealth of New Zealand is doing. When a great German scientist is warring against the most dreaded enemies of mankind, creatures of infinitesimal size which the microscope reveals in his blood, he may spend his holidays of study in central Africa or in eastern Asia; and he must know what is accomplished in the laboratories of Tokyo, just as he must know the details of that practical application of science which has changed the Isthmus of Panama from a death-trap into what is almost a health resort. Every progressive in China is striving to introduce western methods of education and administration, and hundreds of European and American books are now translated into Chinese. The influence of European governmental principles is strikingly illustrated by the fact that admiration for them has broken down the iron barriers of Moslem conservatism, so that their introduction has become a burning question in Turkey and Persia; while the very unrest of the few of the many and intense activities of modern civilization have found their expression on this side. The movement has been just as striking in its conquest over natural forces, in its searching inquiry into and about the soul of things. Steam and electricity have given the race dominion over land and water such as it never had before; and now the conquest of the air is directly impending. As books preserve thought through time, so the telegraph and the telephone transmit it through the space they annihilate, and therefore minds are swayed one by another without regard to the limitations of space and time which formerly forced each community to work in comparative isolation. It is the same with the body as with the brain. The machinery of the factory and the farm multiplies bodily skill and vigor. Countless trained intelligences are at work to teach us how to avoid or counteract the effects of waste.

In the Realm of Intellect.

The advances in the realm of pure intellect have been of equal note, and they have been both intensive and extensive. Great virgin fields of learning and wisdom have been discovered by the few, and at the same time knowledge has spread among the many to a degree never dreamed of before. Old men among us have seen in their own generation the rise of the first rational science of the evolution of life. The astronomer and the chemist, the psychologist and the historian, and all their brethren in many different fields of wide endeavor, work with a training and knowledge and method which are in effect instruments of precision differentiating their labors from the labors of their predecessors as the rifle is differentiated from the bow. The play of new forces is as evident in the moral and spiritual world as in the world of the mind and the body.

One Danger of Civilization.

One of the prime dangers of civilization has always been its tendency to cause the loss of the virile fighting virtues, of the fighting edge. When men get too comfortable and lead too luxurious lives there is always danger lest the softness eat like an acid into their manliness of fiber. The barbarian, because of the very conditions of his life, is forced to keep and develop certain hardy qualities which the man of civilization tends to lose, whether he be clerk, factory hand, merchant, or even a certain type of farmer. Now I will not assert that in modern civilized society these tendencies have been wholly overcome; but there has been a much more successful effort to overcome them than was the case in the early civilizations. This is curiously shown by the military history of the Graeco-Roman period as compared with the history of the last four or five centuries here in Europe and among nations of European descent. In the Grecian and Roman military history the change was steadily from a citizen army to an army of mercenaries. In the days of the early greatness of Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, in the days when the Roman republic conquered what world it knew, the armies were filled with citizen soldiers. But gradually the citizens refused to serve in the armies, or became unable to render good service. The Greek states described by Polybius, with but few exceptions, hired others to do their fighting for them. The Romans of the days of Augustus had utterly ceased to furnish any cavalry, and were rapidly ceasing to furnish any infantry, to the legions and cohorts. When the civilization came to an end, there were no longer citizens in the ranks of the soldiers. The change from the citizen army to the army of mercenaries had been completed.

Modern Citizens' Armies.

Now, the exact reverse has been the case with us in modern times. A few centuries ago the mercenary soldier was the principal figure in most armies, and in great numbers of cases the mercenary soldier was an alien. In the wars of religion in France, in the Thirty Years' war in Germany, in the wars that immediately marked the beginning of the break-up of the great Polish kingdom, the regiments and brigades of foreign soldiers formed a striking and leading feature in every army. Too often the men of the country in which the fighting took place played merely the ignoble part of victims, the burghers and peasants appearing in but limited numbers in the mercenary armies by which they were plundered. Gradually this has all changed, until now practically every army is a citizen army, and the mercenary has almost disappeared, while the army exists on a vaster scale than ever before in history. This is as among the military monarchies of Europe.

In our own Civil war of the United States the same thing occurred, peaceful people as we are. At that time more than two generations had passed since the War of Independence. During the whole of that period the people had been engaged in no life-and-death struggle; and yet, when the Civil war broke out, and after some costly and bitter lessons at the beginning, the fighting spirit of the people was shown to better advantage than ever before. The war was peculiarly a war for a principle, a war waged

by each side for an ideal, and while faults and shortcomings were plentiful among the combatants, there was comparatively little cowardice of motive or conduct. In such a giant struggle, where across the warp of so many purposes, dark strands and bright, strands slender and brilliant, are always intertwined; inevitably there was corruption here and there in the Civil war; but all the leaders on both sides, and the great majority of the enormous masses of fighting men, wholly disregarded, and were wholly uninfluenced by, pecuniary considerations.

Wealth and Politics.

Another striking contrast in the course of modern civilization as compared with the later stages of the Graeco-Roman or classic civilization is to be found in the relations of wealth and politics. In classic times, as the civilization advanced toward its zenith, politics became a recognized means of accumulating great wealth. Caesar was again and again on the verge of bankruptcy; he spent an enormous fortune; and he recouped himself by the money which he made out of his political-military career. Augustus established the Roman empire on firm foundations by the use he made of the huge fortune he had acquired by plunder. What a contrast is offered by the careers of Washington and Lincoln! There were a few exceptions in ancient days; but the immense majority of the Greeks and the Romans, as their civilizations culminated, accepted money-making on a large scale as one of the incidents of a successful public career. Now all of this is in sharp contrast to what has happened within the last two or three centuries. During this time there has been a steady growth away from the theory that money-making is permissible in an honorable public career.

In this respect the standard has been constantly elevated, and things which statesmen had no hesitation in doing three centuries or two centuries ago, and which did not seriously hurt a public career even a century ago, are now utterly impossible. Wealthy men still exercise a large, and sometimes an improper, influence in politics, but it is apt to be an indirect influence; and in the advanced states the mere suspicion that the wealth of public men is obtained or added to as an incident of their public careers will bar them from public life. Speaking generally, wealth may very greatly influence modern political life, but it is not acquired in political life.

Optimistic for the Future.

Mr. Roosevelt called attention to the fact that hitherto every civilization that has arisen has been able to develop only a few activities, its field of endeavor being limited in kind as well as in locality, and each of these civilizations has fallen. What is the lesson to us of today? he asked. Will the crash come, and be all the more terrible because of the immense increase in activities and area? To this he replied:

Personally, I do not believe that our civilization will fall. I think that on the whole we have grown better and not worse. I think that on the whole the future holds more for us than even the great past has held. But, assuredly, the dreams of golden glory in the future will not come true unless, high of heart and strong of hand, by our own mighty deeds we make them come true. We cannot afford to develop any one set of qualities, any one set of activities, at the cost of seeing others, equally necessary, atrophied. Neither the military efficiency of the Mongol, the extraordinary business ability of the Phoenician, nor the subtle and polished intellect of the Greek availed to avert destruction.

We, the men of today and of the future, need many qualities if we are to do our work well. We need, first of all and most important of all, the qualities which stand at the base of individual, of family life, the fundamental and essential qualities—the homely, every-day, all-important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many healthy children, then the state will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement. But these homely qualities are not enough. There must, in addition, be that power of organization, that power of working in common for a common end, which the German people have shown in such signal fashion during the last half-century. Moreover, the things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can well do without the hard intolerance and arid intellectual barrenness of what was worst in the theological systems of the past, but there has never been a greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time. So, while we can laugh good-humoredly at some of the pretensions of modern philosophy in its various branches, it would be worse than folly on our part to ignore our need of intellectual leadership.

Must Steer Middle Course.

Never has philanthropy, humanitarianism, seen such development as now; and though we must all beware of the folly and the viciousness no worse than folly, which marks the believer in the perfectibility of man when his heart runs away with his head, or when vanity usurps the place of conscience, yet we must remember also that it is only by working along the lines laid down by the philanthropists, by the lovers of mankind, that we can be sure of lifting our civilization to a higher and more permanent plane of well-being than was ever attained by any preceding civilization. Unjust war is to be abhorred; but we to the nation that does not make ready to hold its own in time of need against all who would harm it; and who thrice over to the nation in which the average man loses the fighting edge, loses the power to serve as a soldier if the day of need should arise.

It is no impossible dream to build up a civilization in which morality, ethical development, and a true feeling of brotherhood shall alike be divorced from false sentimentality, and from the rancorous and evil passions which, curiously enough, we often accompany professions of sentimental statesmanship, the rights of man; in which a high material development in the things of the body shall be achieved without subordination of the things of the soul; in which there shall be a genuine desire for peace and justice without loss of those virile qualities without which no love of peace or justice shall avail any race; in which the fullest development of scientific research, the great distinguishing feature of our present civilization, shall yet not imply a belief that intellect can ever take the place of character; for, from the standpoint of the nation as of the individual, it is character that is the one vital possession.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Jefferson, Iowa.—"When my baby was just two months old I was completely run down and my internal organs were in terrible shape. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and mother wrote and told you just how I was. I began to gain at once and now I am real well."—Mrs. W. H. BURGER, 700 Cherry St., Jefferson, Iowa.

Another Woman Cured.
Glenwood, Iowa.—"About three years ago I had falling and other female troubles, and I was nothing but skin and bones. I was so sick I could not do my own work. Within six months I was made sound and well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I will always tell my friends that your remedies cured me, and you can publish my letter."—Mrs. C. W. DUNN, Glenwood, Iowa.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ill, just try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ill, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, etc.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

THROUGH THE READING GLASS.



First and Second Bug—What a horrible monster!

A Boomerang.
One of the officials of the Midland railway, coming from Glenwood Springs the other day, was telling a young woman on the train how wonderfully productive Colorado's irrigated ground is.

"Really," he explained, "it's so rich that girls who walk on it have big feet. It just simply makes their feet grow."

"Hub," was the young woman's rejoinder, "some of the Colorado men must have been going around walking on their heads."—Denver Post.

Different.
Visitor—I saw your husband in the crowd down town today. In fact, he was so close that I could have touched him.

Hostess—That's strange. At home he is so close that nobody can touch him!—Puck.

What Thinking Takes Out

Of the brain, and activity
out of the body, must be

Put Back by
Proper Food

Or brain-fag and nervous
prostration are sure to follow.

If you want to know the
keenest joy on earth—the joy
that comes with being well,
try

Grape-Nuts
Food

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.